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U.S. Army Environmental Center

FINAL PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT & RESPONSE PLAN (PIRP)

Woodbridge Research Facility
Woodbridge, Virginia

Contract No. DAAA15-91-D-0009
Delivery Order No. 0001

Prepared for:

U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21010-5401

Prepared by:

EARTH TECH
1420 King Street, Suite 600
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

JULY 1994

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACE BRACO	Assistant Chief of Engineers, Base Realignment and Closure Office
AREE	Areas Requiring Environmental Evaluation
ARL	Army Research Laboratory
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BEC	BRAC Environmental Coordinator
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BTC	Base Transition Coordinator
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
DD	Decision Document
DM-BRACO	Directorate of Management, Base Realignment and Closure Office
DoD	Department of Defense
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERADCOM	Electronics Research and Development Command
HDL	Harry Diamond Laboratories
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
NAD	North Atlantic Division
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFRAP	No Further Response Action Planned
OCLL	Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison
OCPA	Office of the Chief of Public Affairs
ODEP	Office of the Directorate of Environmental Programs
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PIRP	Public Involvement and Response Plan
PM-NCR	Program Manager's Office for the National Capital Region
POC	Points of Contact
ppm	Parts per million
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Inspection
SSI	Supplemental Site Inspection
USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Center
USAMC	U.S. Army Material Command
USATHAMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
WRF	Woodbridge Research Facility

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DEFINITIONS

NOTE: These definitions do not constitute the Army's official use of terms and phrases for regulatory purposes. They should not be construed to in any way alter or supplant any other federal document.

- **BRAC ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM.** Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510 designated more than 100 Department of the Army facilities for closure and realignment. As a result, it became necessary to investigate and clean up, as necessary, environmental contamination prior to the release and reuse of Army Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) property. The BRAC environmental restoration program was established in 1989 with the first round (BRAC I) of base closures and continued with the second round (BRAC 91). The BRAC program is patterned after the Army's Installation Restoration Program (IRP), except that it has been expanded to include such categories of contamination as asbestos, radon, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and others that are not normally addressed under the Army IRP.

- **COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE FACILITATION ACT (CERFA).** In October 1992, CERFA amended Section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) pertaining to hazardous and petroleum-based waste or contamination at installations on the base realignment and closure (BRAC) lists. The CERFA established new procedures for contamination assessment, remediation (cleanup), and regulatory agency notification and concurrence for federal facility closures. These procedures retroactively affect the Army BRAC I and BRAC 91 environmental restoration activities. Although the new law only requires the Army to identify uncontaminated property, its primary goal is to accelerate the transfer of property that can be immediately reused and redeveloped. Congress passed the law to help communities near closing bases make the transition to their use for non-military purposes.

- **COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA) OF 1980, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS SUPERFUND.** An Act to provide for liability, compensation, cleanup, and emergency response for hazardous substances released into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. It was followed by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

- **ENHANCED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT.** The BRAC environmental restoration program begins by conducting an enhanced Preliminary Assessment (PA). The term "enhanced" is used to distinguish these assessments from previous IRP preliminary assessments since the BRAC PAs are conducted from a property transfer perspective and evaluate areas which are not included in the IRP (e.g., asbestos, radon, PCBs). The enhanced PAs include reviews of existing installation documents, regulatory records, and aerial

photographs; a site visit and visual inspection; and employee interviews. Enhanced PAs were conducted for BRAC I and BRAC 91 installations.

- **REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS).** When environmental contamination is confirmed, but further study is required, an RI is conducted. An RI consists of extensive sampling, field studies, and other work as needed to define the nature and extent of contamination at a site. Extensive hydrogeologic studies may also be conducted to establish the direction and rate of contaminant migration in the case of a groundwater problem. If no threat to human health or the environment is found during the RI, a DD may be written to support no further action at the site.

  The purpose of an FS is to evaluate and develop a range of remedial alternatives to control the site contamination. A number of alternatives are evaluated according to technical feasibility and cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, public health effects, and environmental impact. One remedial alternative is recommended from among the various options, which is then further developed and analyzed. This information forms the basis for a Remedial Action Plan that documents the planning, selection, and evaluation of the selected alternative. The design for the selected control measure is also prepared during this stage.

- **REMEDIAL DESIGN/REMEDIAL ACTION (RD/RA).** The RD establishes a detailed set of plans and specifications for implementation of the RA. The RA is the final stage of the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program. During the RA, a hazard is eliminated, or at a minimum, reduced to levels that will protect public health and the environment. Covering a landfill with an impermeable cap, pumping and treating contaminated groundwater, or installing a new water distribution system are examples of remedies for contaminated sites. At any time, if a situation is identified that poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, a removal or interim response action will be conducted.

- **SITE INSPECTION (SI).** A Site Inspection is conducted if a Preliminary Assessment indicates the need for further investigation. SIs routinely involve the collection of samples and are conducted to help determine the extent of the problem, and to determine whether a removal action is necessary. One of the main objectives of the PA/SI is to collect risk-related information for sites to determine the need for more detailed studies such as the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

SECTION 1.0
INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

This Public Involvement and Response Plan (PIRP) for Woodbridge Research Facility (WRF) presents a site-specific program to establish communication and information exchange among U.S. Army staff; the Army Research Laboratory (ARL), the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC); various Federal, State of Virginia, Prince William County, Fairfax County, and community agencies; and the public. Effective communication and timely information exchange is essential for maintaining community understanding and support for WRF and for implementing a successful PIRP. This plan includes methods for facilitating communication between the U.S. Army and local citizens, business people, elected officials, and leaders from the surrounding community and civic associations. PIRP activities will be handled under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526).

The facility, which is located in Prince William County, Virginia, has been selected for closure after over 40 years of operation. The ARL, with the support of AEC, is now beginning efforts to characterize the nature and extent of contamination created by past activities at the facility. Environmental problems discovered will be remediated under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Restoration Program.

The purpose of the PIRP is to establish an effective community relations program that informs the community of the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at the site, and provides for early and continuous community involvement in the cleanup process. The Army is committed to communicating and exchanging information with neighboring communities, State and local agencies, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Army has already implemented many of the actions recommended in this document, such as identifying Army points of contact (POCs) and establishing information repositories within the community.

The Army conducted a series of interviews during September 1993 to ascertain the community's needs and concerns. On September 28, 29 and 30, 1993, the Army conducted interviews with 31 nearby residents, community associations, environmental groups, Commonwealth of Virginia and Prince William County officials, local Congressional offices, and the Federal EPA. The Army has tailored this report to address the needs and concerns expressed during those interviews.

The PIRP's goal is to inform and establish two-way communication with residents of the surrounding community regarding environmental studies being conducted at WRF in conjunction with WRF's Environmental Restoration Program.

Additional goals of this PIRP are to keep workers at WRF and residents of the surrounding community apprised of planned and ongoing activities at WRF, and to provide a means whereby citizens and agencies can interact with WRF and other Army staff to assist in resolving issues of public interest and concern. The primary purposes of the PIRP are to:

1. Provide for the exchange of information regarding the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program for areas of environmental concern at WRF.

2. Solicit input, comments, and active involvement from the public, on-post work force, elected and civic leaders, and concerned agencies regarding the program.

3. Provide a centralized Point-of-Contact (POC) for the public to express concerns and propose an effective communications network for distributing desired information regarding environmental matters at WRF.

This plan:

- ★ Outlines the public involvement objectives.
- ★ Prescribes specific policies and procedures governing public involvement activities related to environmental and remedial actions.
- ★ Assigns responsibility for planning and implementing program functions.
- ★ Presents suggested communication activities and techniques to be exercised in meeting program goals.

Specific goals and objectives are included in Section 3.1.

1.1 ORGANIZATION OF THE PIRP

This PIRP consists of the following sections:

1) Introduction and Background;
2) Community Background;
3) Public Involvement Program; and
4) Appendices.

This PIRP meets the requirements of the National Contingency Plan (NCP); the CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, as amended by the SARA, and applicable Commonwealth of Virginia laws and regulations. This plan follows U.S. EPA guidance for conducting community relations programs for hazardous waste sites provided in Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook, January 1992 (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Directive 9230.0-3C).

1.2 INSTALLATION LOCATION

The Army Research Laboratory (ARL) WRF is located approximately 22 miles south of Washington, D.C. in Prince William County, Virginia (Figure 1-1). The facility covers approximately 580 acres and is situated on a small neck of land that lies between Occoquan and

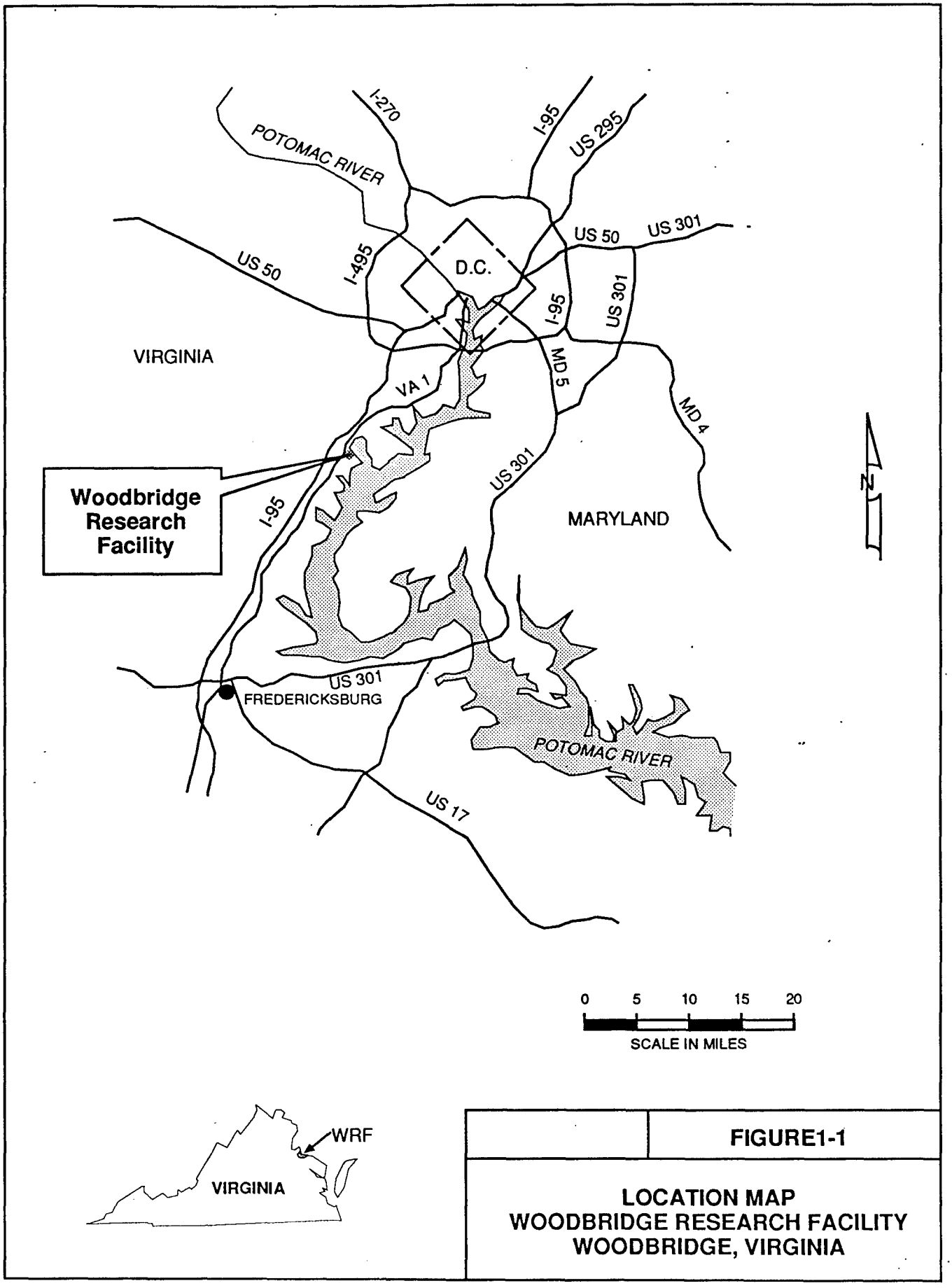

FIGURE1-1

LOCATION MAP
WOODBRIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY
WOODBRIDGE, VIRGINIA

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Belmont Bays on the western shore of the Potomac River. The facility is surrounded on the south and east by water, and on the west, by the Marumsco River and Marumsco National Wildlife Refuge. Beyond the refuge, to the west, lies the city of Woodbridge. To the northwest is some light industrial and residential development and undeveloped land bordering the Occoquan river.

Except for roads, the laboratory and support facilities, which occupy approximately 13 acres, the facility consists of undeveloped fields, forests, and wetlands. Nearly one-half of the facility, or approximately 285 acres, is wetlands. A total of 477 acres of the facility are either wetlands, 100-year floodplain, or Chesapeake Bay Resource Protection Area. Only the remaining 103 acres are suited for development. Surface water drainage is primarily to the south into Belmont Bay. Several Federal or state threatened and endangered plant and animal species, including the American bald eagle, have been observed on or near the facility.

1.3 INSTALLATION HISTORY

Historical records of the property which comprises the present-day WRF date back to the late 17th century when Martin Scarlet purchased approximately 700 acres (including the WRF site) from Captain Edward Streator. The land (referred to as Deep Hole Point) was used primarily for tobacco farming for nearly a century. In 1765, the land was sold to Colonel John Taylor whose family retained the property until the Civil War. During the Civil War, Confederate artillery batteries were constructed in the vicinity of the WRF. When the war ended, the property returned to farming, and farm residences and outbuildings were present on the site. Fisheries were located along the southern shore of the property. In 1908, J. Lindsay Dawson purchased the land to raise cattle. Cattle raising and fishing ended in 1950 when the Army acquired the property for use as a military radio station.

The Army acquired the site in 1951, and established a large military radio station, which was operated by various Army commands until July of 1969. Shortly thereafter, most of the facility's acreage was transferred to the U.S. Army Material Command (USAMC). During July 1971, the property was acquired by the Harry Diamond Laboratory (HDL) during a consolidation of USAMC nuclear weapons effects research and test activities. The site was designated as the WRF. The HDL ceased to exist on October 1, 1992, at which time HDL and other Army laboratories were absorbed into the newly created ARL. The WRF is under the command of the ARL.

In December 1972, 63 acres of land on the Marumsco River were transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior for use in the Marumsco National Wildlife Refuge.

The current mission of the facility is to conduct research on the effects of nuclear weapon-generated electromagnetic pulse (EMP) on critical military systems. The permanent workforce includes 90 civilian and two military personnel.

The 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission recommended that WRF be closed by September 1994; and that most activities conducted there be realigned to Adelphi Laboratory Center in Adelphi, Maryland, with some tentatively planned for relocation to White

Sands, New Mexico. Activities and personnel will be realigned as facilities become available at the Adelphi facility, but no later than September 1994.

Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Army was required to prepare an Environmental Assessment on the closure of the facility, and an Environmental Impact Statement on the disposal and reuse of the property. The Army prepared a Draft Environmental Assessment on the closure of the facility in July 1992, and a Draft Environmental Assessment on the disposal and reuse in July 1993; a Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the closure of the installation is currently near completion.

1.4 PREVIOUS SITE INVESTIGATIONS AND CLEANUP ACTIONS

Several environmental studies and cleanup actions have been performed at the WRF. These investigations and activities are briefly summarized below in order of their completion.

In July of 1980, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted an assessment which found two potential sources of raw sewage discharge and one potential source of waste oil discharge. The report recommended that these areas be investigated to ensure compliance with existing regulations.

In July 1981, an Installation Assessment of Electronics Research and Development Command (ERADCOM) Activities conducted by the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA) indicated a number of underground storage tanks on the property and recommended that they be leak tested periodically.

In January of 1984, a former employee informed the installation that approximately 20 transformers and 70 capacitors containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were buried in a trench at Landfill No. 2. Soil and water samples were taken in February 1984 and subsequent analysis revealed the presence of PCBs. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) prepared for the burial site recommended the excavation and disposal of the PCB-contaminated materials and soils. The report also recommended the establishment of a monitoring well system and the implementation of a closure plan on the adjacent Landfill #1.

In September 1984, the Army awarded a contract for the remediation of Landfill #2 and the installation of monitoring wells at Landfill #1. A total of 940.75 tons of PCB-contaminated material was removed from the site. After subsequent sampling indicated that all soil contamination had been cleaned up to safe levels, the closure plan for Landfill #2 was implemented. Monitoring at that time detected no PCBs in groundwater. PCBs, however were detected during the 1993 Site Investigation (SI) at a former dump site, but below regulatory action levels.

In 1992, an Enhanced Preliminary Assessment prepared for USATHAMA identified twenty-eight areas requiring environmental evaluation (AREEs) and made recommendations for follow-up investigations at 22 of the 29 AREEs. The AREEs include landfills (including Landfill No. 1 and Landfill No. 2), a pistol range, oil-contaminated areas, waste handling areas, storage areas, test areas, underground storage tanks(former and existing), transformers, oil/water separators, asbestos, drainage ditches, and spill areas. A report prepared under the Community

Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA), identified two additional AREEs, one of which is being investigated under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program, and four other sites were identified as part of a joint Army, State, and EPA review conducted as part of the base closure process. Two of these four sites are being investigated under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at WRF.

During September and October 1993, a contractor to the USAEC, conducted a physical sampling exercise at the 21 restoration sites identified in the Enhanced Preliminary Assessment. This phase of the CERCLA restoration process is known as the Site Inspection (SI). The purpose of a SI is to determine whether or not a site is contaminated. During the SI, contamination was found at 17 of the 21 sites investigated, although not necessarily at levels that warrant further action. Findings of the SI are presented in Table 1-1, along with final determinations for these sites. Definition of the extent of contamination, if warranted, will be performed during the next phase of the CERCLA restoration process, the RI.

Table 1-1 lists the 35 AREEs that were identified as a result of these investigations and identifies their current status. In total, 23 AREEs will be addressed as environmental restoration projects, six AREEs will be addressed as compliance activities, and six AREEs will require no further response action planned (NFRAP). These 23 environmental restoration sites are shown in Figure 1-2.

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TABLE 1-1
AREEs IDENTIFIED AT WOODBRIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY

AREE Number	Description	Environmental Investigation Report Results/Findings				Final Determination
		PA	Preliminary SI	Findings	Rationale	
1	Former Dump No. 1	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended RI.	Organic contaminants in soil and groundwater. Inorganics not investigated.	RI to be completed.
2	Former Dump No. 2	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended RI.	Organic contaminants in sediment. Inorganics not investigated.	RI to be completed.
3	Former Dump No. 3	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended RI.	Organic contaminants in groundwater. Inorganics not investigated.	RI to be completed.
4	Former Dump No. 4	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended RI.	Organic contaminants in soil. Inorganics not investigated.	RI to be completed.
5	Former Dump No. 5	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended RI.	Organic contaminants in soil and groundwater. Inorganics not investigated.	RI to be completed.
6A	Former Dump No. 6A	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI inconclusive.	Inorganics not investigated.	SSI or RI TBD.
6B	Potential Dump No. 6B	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI inconclusive.	Inorganics not investigated.	SSI or RI TBD.
7	Pistol Range	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended SSI.	No bullets encountered.	SSI to be completed.
8	Underground Storage Tank Leaks/Spills	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended VADEQ response action.	Organic contaminants in soil and the condensate return tank. BTEX and lead not investigated.	VADEQ response action to be completed.
9	Salt Contamination at Test Area	✓		PA recommended no further response action planned.	Calcium chloride is not a RCRA-listed hazardous material.	No further response action planned.
10	Maintenance Shop (Building 202)	✓		PA recommended no further response action planned.	From the Enhanced PA no action was recommended.	No further response action planned.
11	Oil/Water Separator (Building 202)	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended RI.	Organic contaminants in soil, sediment, and surface water. Inorganics not investigated.	RI to be completed.
12	Drum Storage Area (Building 202)	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended SSI.	Organic contaminants in soil. Inorganics not investigated.	SSI to be completed.
13	Acid Neutralization Tank (Building 211)	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended SSI.	Inorganics not investigated.	SSI to be completed.

TABLE 1-1
AREEs IDENTIFIED AT WOODBRIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY

Continued

AREE Number	Description	Environmental Investigation Report Results/Findings				Final Determination
		PA	Preliminary SI	Findings	Rationale	
14	Oil/Water Separator (Building 211)	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended RI.	Organic contaminants in soil, sediment, and surface water. Inorganics not investigated.	SSI or RI TBD.
15	PCB Transformer	✓		PA recommended non-CERCLA response by Army Research Laboratory; transformer was removed and replaced in December 1992 along with all associated contaminated concrete and soil.	Due to actions taken in December 1992, no further response action planned appropriate.	No further response action planned.
16	Asbestos	✓		PA recommended non-CERCLA response by Army Research Laboratory.	Asbestos location survey required.	USAEC asbestos location survey to be completed.
17	Petroleum Spill Area	✓	✓	PA recommended no further remedial action; Preliminary SI performed for AREE No. 11 included this AREE.	This AREE is the drainage swale from oil/water separator (AREE 11) to main drainage channel through facility. To be studied in conjunction with AREE 11.	RI to be completed.
18	Flammable/Battery Storage (Building 204)	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended SSI.	Soil contamination at depth to be investigated.	SSI to be completed.
19	Thermal Battery Storage	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended SSI.	Soil contamination at depth to be investigated.	SSI to be completed.
20	Former Incinerator	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended SSI.	Additional aerial photographs recovered subsequent to SI.	SSI to be completed.
21	Former Storage Area (Building 211)	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended SSI.	Organic contaminants in soil. Inorganics no investigated.	SSI to be completed.
22	Drainage Ditch	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended RI.	Organic contaminants in sediment. Inorganics not investigated.	RI to be completed.
23	Former Underground Storage Tanks	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended VADEQ response action planned.	Organic contaminants in soil and groundwater. Inorganics not investigated.	VADEQ response action to be completed.
24	Existing Underground Storage Tanks	✓		PA recommended non-CERCLA response by Army Research Laboratory.	Determine compliance status of existing USTs.	VADEQ response action to be completed.

TABLE 1-1
AREEs IDENTIFIED AT WOODBRIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY

Continued

AREE Number	Description	Environmental Investigation Report Results/Findings				Final Determination
		PA	Preliminary SI	Findings	Rationale	
25	Sewage Injection Areas	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended SSI.	Additional sampling required to characterize the AREE.	SSI to be completed.
26	Ethylene Glycol Area	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended SSI.	No antifreeze hoses were encountered during SI.	SSI to be completed.
27	Buried Wire	✓	✓	PA recommended SI; Preliminary SI recommended no further response action planned.	Inorganics not exceeding naturally occurring levels.	No further response action planned.
28	Radon	✓		PA recommended non-CERCLA response by Army Research Laboratory; radon survey completed in 1993.	Radon survey complete. No further response action planned appropriate.	No further response action planned.
29	VEPCO Transformer Spill			AREE identified in 8 October 1993 CERFA Report.	Transformer failed and leaked PCB-contaminated fluid.	SSI to be completed.
30	Hydraulic Oil Spill			AREE identified in 8 October 1993 CERFA Report.	Hydraulic line of crane failed during operation. Fifty gallons of hydraulic oil lost from crane.	VADEQ response action to be completed.
31	Low-Level Radioactive Material			AREE identified after 8 October 1993 CERFA Report.	BCT created this AREE and determined no further response action planned required.	No further response action planned.
32	Lead Paint			AREE identified after 8 October 1993 CERFA Report.	Concern in the property transfer process. BCT created this AREE and determined lead-based paint survey required.	USAEC lead-based paint survey to be completed.
33	Bulldozer Fuel Spills	✓		PA recommended no further response action planned.	Originally part of AREE 17. BCT created this AREE and determined VADEQ response action required.	VADEQ response action to be completed.
34	Hunter Qualification Target Range			AREE identified after 8 October 1993 CERFA Report.	BCT created this AREE and determined SSI required.	SSI to be completed.
35	Potential PCB Spill Sites			AREE identified after 8 October 1993 CERFA Report.	BCT created this AREE and determined SSI required.	SSI to be completed.

Key:

AREE = Areas Requiring Environmental Evaluation
CERFA = Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
PA = Preliminary Assessment
SI = Site Inspection
RI = Remedial Investigation
SSI = Supplementary Site Inspection
VADEQ = Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
VEPCO = Virginia Electrical Power Company
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes
CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
USAEC = U.S. Army Environmental Center
UST = Underground Storage Tank
BCT = BRAC Cleanup Team

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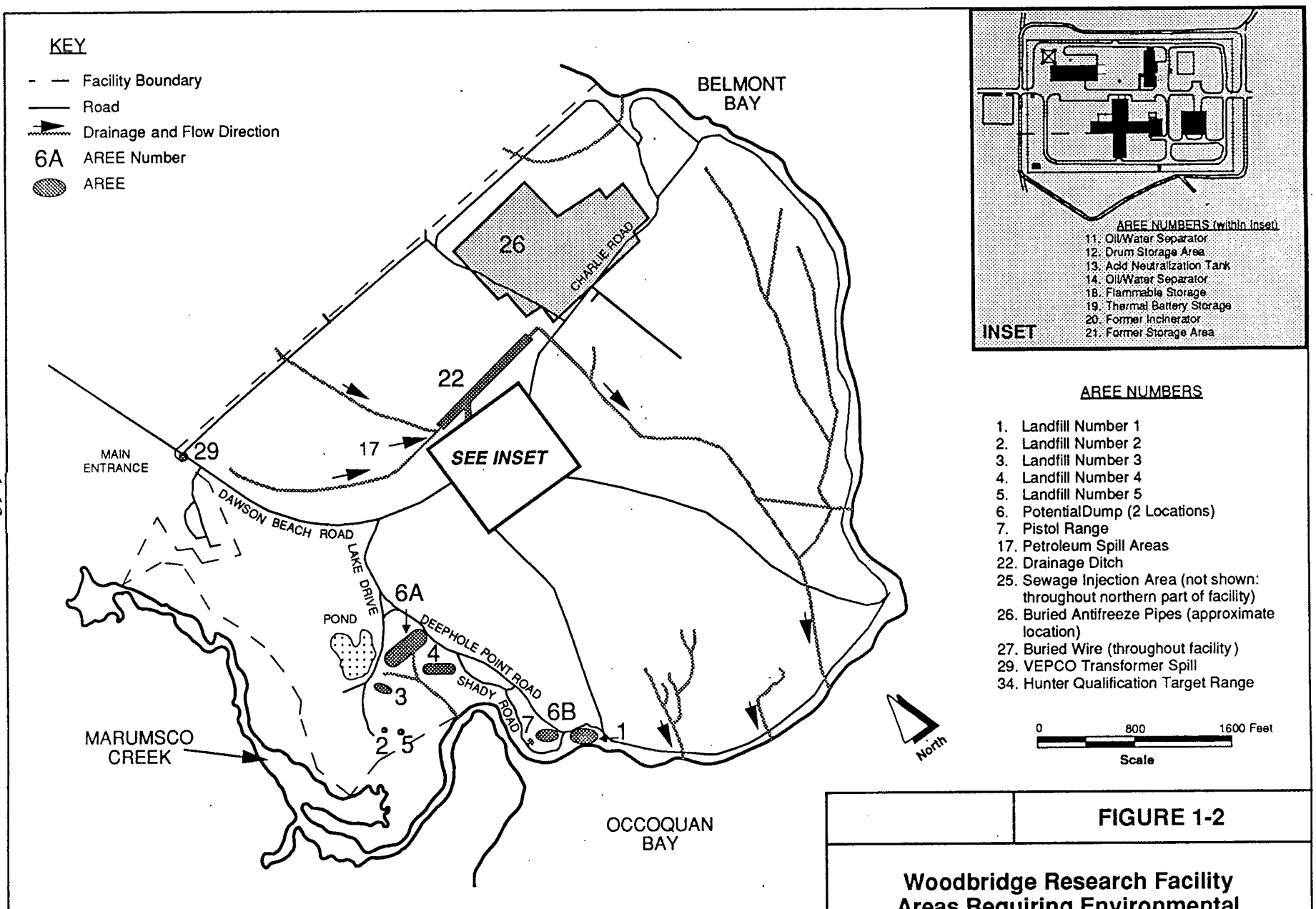

FIGURE 1-2

Woodbridge Research Facility
Areas Requiring Environmental Evaluation

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SECTION 2.0
COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Citizen participation is the foundation of an effective community relations program. Residents, public officials, environmentalists and others provide valuable assistance in the development of the plan by discussing their concerns about hazardous waste contamination at the facility. Information in this section was obtained from interviews with nearby residents, community associations, environmental groups, Commonwealth of Virginia, and Prince William County officials, local Congressional offices, and other Federal agencies.

2.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The WRF lies just to the east of the town of Woodbridge (population 31,000) in the northeastern corner of Prince William County, Virginia, about 22 miles southwest of Washington, D.C. Prince William County contains a total land area of 355 square miles and has a population of 219,033. The area is relatively affluent compared to the rest of Virginia and the U.S. as a whole. The unemployment rate is also lower than for the state and nation.

There are a variety of land uses in the vicinity of WRF. These include agriculture, single-family residential, park and other public lands, commercial, and light industrial. The Marumsco National Wildlife Refuge and Veterans Park are public lands associated with floodplain areas on the western boundary of WRF. Large areas of parkland, notably Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge and Mason Neck State Park lie on the opposite shore of Belmont Bay. Single family residences are located to the west beyond Veterans Park, to the south, and about a half mile north of the facility. A light industrial park exists near the entrance of the facility, on the northwest, at Dawson Beach Road.

The area is within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Many Federal government workers reside in the area, and substantial numbers of residents commute to jobs in Northern Virginia, Washington, D.C., or suburban Maryland counties. Residents tend to be well-educated, and many are knowledgeable about hazardous waste issues. In general, residents are also more likely to better articulate concerns and be aware of the regulatory process and opportunities for public involvement than at other contaminated sites.

2.2 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community involvement with the site dates from the early 1970s. During 1974, the facility injected sewage sludge into soils at the facility. At least one nearby resident objected to the odors generated and the potential for groundwater pollution. The installation stopped this practice shortly thereafter.

During the period from 1984 through 1986, the Army was actively involved with the community in communicating the progress of a PCB cleanup on the installation. In January 1984, the Army identified a burial site for PCB transformers and capacitors (Landfill #2) at WRF. Analyses of soil sampling confirmed PCB contamination as high as 200 parts per million (ppm) at one location.

In March, the Citizen's Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste, Inc. wrote to the installation at the request of several citizens and requested information about the soil investigation at WRF. In early April the installation responded with a brief explanation of activities and promised a public meeting in the near future.

The installation held the promised public meeting on May 9, 1984, to announce the results of the PCB sampling survey. The Army tried to reassure the community by emphasizing that contamination in soil was localized at two locations, and that contamination of groundwater had not been detected.

At the request of concerned citizens, the Citizen's Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste, Inc. prepared a lengthy list of comments regarding the Army's Sampling and Analysis for WRF. Many comments concerned technical aspects of the sampling program, but the letter also asked for several documents not yet made public and for greater community participation in decision-making at WRF. Specifically, a request was made that community representatives participate in decisions on sampling and be informed quickly of sampling results. The Army replied in detail to these questions, and assured the requestors that ample opportunity would be provided for public input at time of the publication of the draft final report, and promised another public meeting at that time.

The Army held a second public meeting on July 25, 1984, to present the results of the environmental contamination assessment at WRF. Specific topics discussed included a summary of the technical work performed at the site, the results of the chemical analyses, a description of the remedial action alternatives assessment, and presentation of the preferred remedial actions.

Despite the meeting, several residents continued to express concerns about PCB cleanup criteria and possible migration of contaminants from the site. Also, an editorial appeared in the local newspaper stating that PCBs would still remain in the ground, and that migration of these contaminants could still occur. The Army responded to these comments, again assuring residents that PCBs would be cleaned up to safe levels.

The Army continued to communicate with community through press releases and questions and answers sheets during late 1984 and early 1985, when cleanup and removal of PCB soils was completed.

During 1988, an intense controversy arose over the possible detrimental effects of EMP experiments at WRF. The controversy was precipitated when two facility employees alleged that the Army was withholding evidence of potential harmful effects of EMP experiments. Although no adverse health impacts were ever substantiated, a contractor study conducted for the Army claimed that there was a small risk that EMP could interfere with airplane navigation systems (the area is within the landing pattern for Washington National Airport). A considerable amount

of negative publicity occurred, and the Army shut down testing in May 1988 under a court ordered agreement until safety concerns were addressed. Since that time, only small-scale experiments within the central compounds have taken place.

Another period of interaction between the Army and the public occurred from 1991-1993 during the preparation of the Environmental Assessments and an Environmental Impact Statement prepared for closure of the installation and realignment of activities and plans for disposal and future reuse. Comments expressed during public meetings and review periods overwhelmingly endorsed conversion of WRF into a wildlife refuge or a park because of the perceived ecological value of the area. In particular, conservationists noted that bald eagles used the area for feeding and roosting, although no nests had been observed on the installation.

During July 1993, the Prince William County Board of Supervisors announced that it had approved a 350 acre mixed use development located adjacent to the northern border of the installation. This plan drew sharp criticism from some residents and officials of neighboring Fairfax County, who had been largely successful in limiting development on the opposite shore of Belmont Bay. Environmentalists announced that they would try to stop the planned development. This action will likely enhance the visibility of the Army's hazardous waste investigation at WRF among residents of both Prince William and Fairfax Counties.

During the summer of 1993, a proposal to establish a 12,000 square foot warehouse for the Library of Congress also encountered vigorous opposition from community residents and the local Congressional delegation. Both Virginia Senators Chuck Robb and John Warner have sponsored legislation that would turn the facility over to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

2.3 COMMUNITY INTERVIEW PROGRAM

In order to identify the concerns and preferences of local residents, community interviews were conducted by representatives of the USAEC, the ARL in Adelphi, Maryland, and The Earth Technology Corporation between September 28 and 30, 1993, with citizens living near the installation, as well as with community, business and political leaders. Interviewees were selected by the Army. A listing of those interviewed is presented in Appendix C (the list is not available in the public version of this document). Interviews were held at private homes, businesses, by telephone and in public buildings. Thirty-one individuals were interviewed over three days. Summaries of interviewees responses to each question are listed below:

Q1: Were you aware that the Woodbridge Research Facility (WRF), Woodbridge, VA, was slated for base closure?

A1: *Summary of Responses*: Twenty-eight of the thirty-one people participating in the interviews were aware the installation would be closing. Three interviewees were not aware of this fact.

Q2: An environmental study is being conducted at the WRF. Have you heard about this study? If so, do you remember when and how you heard of it?

A2: *Summary of Responses*: Seven interviewees were not aware that an environmental investigation had been initiated at WRF. Twenty-four interviewees were aware of the environmental investigation: four interviewees had heard about it through the newspaper (the Potomac News was mentioned); five were informed through public meetings associated with the Environmental Impact Statement process; three had heard from the Environmental Impact Statement contractor; two were aware of previous environmental studies at WRF; two knew it was standard operating procedure at a closing installation; and the remainder had learned about it from friends, organizations, civic associations, or schools. A former Army employee had discovered that such a study would occur when he was an Army employee, and one individual had heard at a County Soil and Water Board meeting.

Q3: Have you talked with the Army, State of Virginia, or EPA officials about the environmental study ongoing at WRF?

A3: Fourteen of the twenty-four individuals that were aware of the environmental study at WRF had not spoken with either the Army the State of Virginia, or Federal EPA officials about the study. Of those ten who had spoken with a state or Federal agency, five had talked to the Army, the state and the EPA; two had spoken with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; one had communicated with the Library of Congress and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District (preparer of the WRF Environmental Impact Statement); and one interviewee had spoken at an Army public meeting on the Environmental Impact Statement. One respondent had spoken with Prince William County officials.

Q4: If you have, were they responsive to your concerns?

A4: In the instances where officials were contacted all were cooperative. However, one interviewee mentioned that she had not received a copy of the Environmental Impact Statement that she had requested from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District Office.

Q5: Do you have any special interest in or any concerns about WRF or the environmental study?

A5: All but one individual cited some type of special interest or concern about WRF or the environmental investigation. The majority of interests and concerns were related to the future reuse of the facility. Of those who expressed interest or concern, about half specifically mentioned that they wanted the area to be preserved as a park or wildlife refuge. Six interviewees specifically voiced objections or concerns regarding a proposal to establish a records center for the Library of Congress. One individual was concerned

about the impact of the Belmont Center, planned on private land to the north of the facility.

Thirteen individuals who expressed interest in the environmental investigation were concerned about potential health and environmental impacts from potential chemical contamination at WRF. Two individuals said they lived nearby and were concerned about possible impacts on groundwater. Many of the participants use the surrounding area (e.g., Veterans Park and Marumsco National Wildlife Refuge) for recreation or educational purposes or have visited the installation on a regular basis to observe wildlife and wanted to know whether they risked exposure to any hazardous or toxic chemicals. Others expressed concern about any impacts that might occur on wildlife from chemical contamination on the installation, especially in sensitive marsh areas. Two individuals mentioned that they were concerned about the effects of EMP experiments at the facility.

Q6: Have any of your friends or neighbors talked with you to express interest or concern about the environmental study, and if so, what were their concerns?

A6: Concerns of friends and neighbors mirrored the responses of interviewees to Question 5. Of the twenty interviewees who said that they had talked with friends or neighbors, the large majority (16) expressed some type of concern over the future reuse of the facility. Twelve of those individuals specifically mentioned that their friends or neighbors were concerned about the loss of habitat and impacts to wildlife that would occur if the area was developed. Most said that their friends wanted the property made into a park or a wildlife refuge. Two responses were related to concerns about the extent of chemical contamination at WRF and its potential impact on neighboring residents and recreational users of WRF and surrounding properties.

Q7: If you had a question or concern, what would you do? Is there someone you would call?

A7: The greatest number of interviewees (14) said that they would contact the Army. Five individuals mentioned that they would contact the Public Affairs Officer at the ARL; two said they would contact either the facility engineer or the closure and reuse contact at the ARL; and three suggested the Baltimore District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. One individual said he would call the Chief of Staff of the Army.

Twelve individuals responded that they would call or write one or all of the members of the Congressional delegation (Representatives or Senators). Three listed local Prince William County officials; three said that they would call the U.S. EPA, and one mentioned the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Three said they would call Virginia officials. The remainder said that they would call environmental organizations, civic associations, science teachers (high school students), or the Potomac News.

Q8: Would you be interested in joining a mailing list to receive news releases, fact sheets, and other general information about this study?

A8: All interview participants were interested in joining a mailing list.

Q9: Other than the mailing list, what other ways can WRF provide you with information? Newspaper(s)(Suggested newspapers); TV(Suggested channels); Radio (Suggested stations); Information Repository (suggested locations); Community/public meetings(Suggested time/place); and Other Suggestions.

A9: Local newspapers and newsletters were the preferred means of receiving information. The Potomac News was the most frequently mentioned newspaper (21), closely followed by the Washington Post (19), and the Journal Newspapers of Fairfax, Prince William or Loudon Counties (16). Also mentioned was the Journal Messenger (3), and the Washington Times (1), the Freelance Star (1) and the Fredericksburg Sun (1) (the last two are Fredericksburg papers).

Television stations preferred by participants are the major networks (Channels 4 (NBC), 7(ABC), and 9(CBS), and 5(the Fox Network), and the local Cable news and information channels (recommended by 12 participants), e.g. Channel 8, and Channel 3 (a local government information channel) as well as public television. Other stations suggested were Channel 53 (Woodbridge) and Channel 49 (Woodbridge High School).
Radio was not frequently suggested as a source of information. Sixteen out of thirty participants did not recommend radio as a preferred source of information. Stations suggested were "Thunder 107", WTOP, WRC, WGMS, 99.5 (FM), 95.5 (FM), public radio, WAMU, WMAL, WMJR, and WFLS. No single station was mentioned more than two or three times.

The most popular locations given for information repositories are in local libraries, followed by schools and the Prince William County Government complex. The recently completed Chinn Park Library was often cited because of its special government documents collection.

Most, but not all, participants were in favor of public meetings. It was suggested that meetings be announced two to four weeks in advance, and that multiple notices should be sent out to the community. Preferred locations for meetings were local schools, the Ferlazzo Building, and the County Administration Building (the McCoart Building). Preferred meeting times cited were weekdays (Monday through Thursday) at 7:30 PM.

Other means of providing information included tours of the facility, constituent newsletters form elected officials, videotapes, telephone hot lines, briefings for elected County officials, and communication with high school science projects, e.g., Project Refuge.

Q10: How do you receive your drinking water?

A10: Most individuals interviewed did not actually live in areas adjacent to WRF. the majority received water from public systems (19), ten had private wells, and one individual received water from a community system. One household received water from both private wells and public systems.

Q11: Can you suggest anyone else (friend, neighbor, group) that we should contact or who might want to be included on the mailing list?

A11: Most interviewees named several other individuals who should either be placed on the mailing list or contacted. These additional individuals have been included in the mailing list for WRF.

Q12: Is there anything else you would like to mention that we have not talked about?

A12: Sixteen interview participants had no response to this question. Of those who responded, three hoped that no development would occur and that the area would be preserved. Another voiced concerns about the effect of the Belmont Project on WRF wildlife. Three individuals wanted to be contacted when the results of the environmental investigation became available. One individual questioned whether the State of Maryland should be involved, since there could be impacts on Maryland waters. Two participants expressed a desire for timely pre-decisional input from the Army.

Q13: (Optional) In your opinion, how sensitive is the community to environmental issues?

A13: Most interviewees thought that the community was sensitive or even very sensitive to environmental issues. However, there were some, especially those with strong environmental concerns, who felt that the community was not sensitive enough to environmental issues. It was also noted that although there was a strong environmental movement in the county, development concerns were also prominent among certain members of the community.

2.4 COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Interviews conducted by the USAEC, the ARL, and The Earth Technology Corporation between September 28 and 30, 1993 indicate the major issue and concern regarding WRF is its closure and future land use. In addition to the public review occurring as the result of the preparation of several Environmental Assessments and an Environmental Impact Statement, the local newspapers have publicized the planned development of the property just to the north of the installation, and the controversy surrounding that proposed action.

Future reuse of WRF is outside the scope of the PIRP, except to the extent that contamination or remediation may affect the future disposal of installation property. Even so, debates over future reuse may focus increasing attention on the ongoing hazardous waste investigation at the site. Development of adjacent properties will also tend to increase the value of remaining undisturbed wetland habitat at WRF, and heighten concerns over any possible chemical threats to wildlife populations.

The community is also concerned about the potential health impacts resulting from contamination of ground and surface water and soils with carcinogenic or toxic substances. Residents are particularly sensitive to this issue because of past publicity regarding the discovery and remediation of PCB-contaminated soils. The WRF is composed largely of wetlands and is used by several Federal or state threatened or endangered species, notably the American bald eagle and the loggerhead shrike.

The WRF area is perceived by many to have great ecological value, especially since such undisturbed wildlife habitat is rare in Northern Virginia. WRF also forms part of a larger undisturbed area, including Marumsco National Wildlife Refuge to the west, and Mason Neck Federal and state refuges on the opposite shore of Belmont Bay.

Residents expressed the desire to be kept informed of the progress of the investigation on a frequent basis, and in having the ability to provide input before major decisions are made. Local high school students and teachers expressed a high-level of interest in receiving information about the environmental investigation. Several teachers also suggested that information from the investigation could provide opportunities to educate students about environmental science.

SECTION 3.0
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

WRF has gained recognition in the community, in part because of past contamination at the facility and EMP experiments, but also because of the closing of the facility and the questions of the future reuse of the property. The area is perceived to have great ecological value, and the community wants to see these qualities preserved. The community wants to be informed of the progress of site activities and to participate in the decision-making process. To address these concerns, the community relations program for WRF should emphasize the following approaches:

- ★ **Provide an early and frequent flow of project information:** The community is well-educated, articulate and wants to know what is going on a timely basis. This need can be addressed by quickly establishing an information repository, identifying POCs, and providing a fact sheet describing the environmental restoration process, public involvement opportunities, and environmental conditions at WRF. This can be followed by other fact sheets, project status reports, notices, and meetings when necessary.

- ★ **Establish a Primary POC:** A primary POC has been designated at WRF. The POC is Mr. Todd Waltemyer, the Base Transition Coordinator. Establishment of a primary POC will facilitate the flow of information, and allow inquiries to be processed quickly and efficiently.

- ★ **Create opportunities for the public to participate in the cleanup process prior to decision-making:** The public has stated its desire to be informed early and frequently of site progress, and to have input into agency decisions. This can be accomplished by holding public meetings, briefings and tours, and keeping the public informed of opportunities for public involvement, and the availability of technical assistance grant information.

- ★ **Establish a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) which will serve as the primary mechanism for information exchange and community involvement:** A RAB is scheduled to be established at WRF during the summer of 1994. Once established, the RAB will become a forum for the discussion and exchange of information regarding cleanup between the installation, regulatory agencies, and the community, and provide an opportunity for stakeholders to participate in the cleanup process and provide input to decisionmakers.

These approaches will be discussed in more detail in the following sections.

3.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

As stated in Section 1.0, the goal of the WRF PIRP is to provide effective mechanisms for communication and exchange of information among the local community and civic associations; on-post military and civilian employees; U.S. Army; and diverse Federal, State, City, and local agencies. This PIRP has been designed to fulfill requirements of:

1. The CERCLA of 1980 (Public Law 96-510), as amended, including Section 117 of the SARA of 1986 (Public Law 99-499, October 17, 1986).

2. The Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-526).

3. Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) Public Affairs Plan 10-1-87: Installation Restoration Program (IRP), October 1987.

4. U.S. EPA guidance and publications, including Public Involvement in the Superfund Program (WH/FS-86-004) and CERCLA Compliance with Other Environmental Statutes (*Federal Register* 50 (29): 5928-5932).

5. The EPA publication *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook* (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), Directive Number 9230.0-3C, January 1992).

This PIRP has the following specific objectives:

1. Ensure the public understands that personal and community health and interests are of paramount concern to the U.S. Army.

2. Inform and educate local residents, on-post employees, and local officials of the environmental restoration process and remediation alternatives.

3. Keep local residents, on-post employees, and Federal, State, City, and local officials informed in a timely manner of major findings of the RI/FS at WRF.

4. Provide local residents, on-post employees, and Federal, State, City, and local regulatory officials an opportunity to review and comment on the studies at WRF and on suggested remedial action alternatives and decisions.

5. Keep the Army sensitive to and informed about changes in community concerns, attitudes, information needs, and activities regarding WRF and use their concerns as factors in evaluating modifications of the PIRP as necessary to address these changes.

6. Effectively serve the community's information needs and address citizen inquiries through prompt release of factual information through the media and other information dissemination techniques.

7. Effectively respond to the needs of the media by providing timely response to inquiries and requests for interviews and briefings, thereby resulting in fair and accurate reporting of environmental restoration activities at WRF.

8. Create and maintain, through an active public affairs program, a climate of understanding and trust with the aim of providing information and opportunities for comments and discussion.

9. Ensure that appropriate Federal, State, City, and local elected officials are informed of results of the investigations and recommended remedial actions.

10. Provide a single entity for dissemination of information for the matters regarding the progress of the contamination assessments, remedial actions, and other decisions at WRF.

11. Identify issues and potential areas of concern and develop and implement objective means to avoid or resolve conflict.

3.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities for implementing the WRF PIRP are shared by the ARL Public Affairs Office (PAO) and other Army agencies. The ARL PAO is responsible for responding to media and public queries on the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program. The following responsibilities are established for the implementation of the WRF PIRP:

1. **Office of the Chief of Public Affairs (OCPA), Department of the Army**:

   - ★ Coordinates media statements or visits concerning the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program that have national significance with appropriate HQDA staff elements, the ARL Director, the ARL PAO, the Military District of Washington PAO, the Program Manager's Office for the National Capital Region (PM-NCR), and USAEC PAO.

   - ★ Coordinates release of any WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program information at the national level with appropriate HQDA staff elements, the ARL Director, the ARL PAO, the Military District of Washington PAO, the PM-NCR, and USAEC PAO.

   - ★ Coordinates other notification actions at the national level with appropriate HQDA staff elements, the ARL Director, the ARL PAO, the Military District of Washington PAO, the PM-NCR, and USAEC PAO.

   - ★ Acts as the POC for responding to and providing guidance for all national and policy-type information questions.

2. **Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison (OCLL):**

- ★ Coordinates with OCPA, ARL Director, and the ARL PAO in advance of Congressional and Gubernatorial notifications.

3. **Army Research Laboratory Public Affairs Office (PAO):**

- ★ Responsible for providing the overall public affairs support to the ARL Director, the Base Transition Coordinator (BTC), and the BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC).

- ★ Requests assistance for USAEC PAO in implementing the WRF PIRP to provide timely and accurate information throughout all stages of the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program, to ensure that the public has an opportunity to review and comment on the selection of proposed remedial actions, and to remain sensitive to changes in community concerns.

- ★ Coordinates release of any WRF environmental restoration information with ARL Director; HQDA OCPA; Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers PAO; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, North Atlantic Division (NAD) PAO; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District PAO; Office of the Directorate of Environmental Programs (ODEP); Directorate of Management, Base Realignment and Closure Office (DM-BRACO); Assistant Chief of Engineers, Base Realignment and Closure Office (ACE BRACO); the PM-NCR; the BTC, and USAEC PAO.

- ★ Responds to media and public queries on the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program, in coordination with the ARL Director, PM-NCR, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers NAD, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, ODEP, DM-BRACO, ACE BRACO, the BTC, and USAEC.

- ★ Provides information to assist OCLL in responding to congressional queries on the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program, in coordination with the ARL Director, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers NAD, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, ODEP, DM-BRACO, ACE BRACO, PM-NCR, the BTC, and USAEC.

- ★ Maintains a mailing list and distributes releases and other pertinent information to those on the established list, which includes local, State, and Federal officials, interested citizens, and USAEC PAO.

- ★ Distributes fact sheets, reports, project updates, and other pertinent information to WRF mailing list participants, as appropriate.

- ★ Schedules and coordinates public meetings, presentations, briefings, and onsite tours concerning the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program with the assistance of the USAEC PAO.

- ★ Collects newspaper clippings related to the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program, and copy furnishes USAEC and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

- ★ Maintains, updates, and notes the proper indexing for contents of information at the repository as documents are received from USAEC PAO.

4. **BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC):**

- ★ The BEC heads the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT). The BEC conducts monthly meetings of the BCT, where progress is routinely reported by the members of the BCT Project Team, issues and concerns are identified, and planning of future environmental restoration activities occurs. The BEC also updates the BCT as necessary, and provides technical information as appropriate to members of the community, staff and management at ARL and AMC, and (with the coordination of the ARL PAO) to the media. The BEC shall also serve as facilitator for the RAB.

5. **Chief of Public Affairs, Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:**

- ★ Provides public affairs support for the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program as needed.

6. **USAEC PAO:**

- ★ Develops and, as requested, implements the WRF PIRP to provide timely and accurate information throughout all stages of the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program, to ensure that the public has an opportunity to review and comment on the selection of proposed remedial actions, and to remain sensitive to changes in community concerns.

- ★ Provides public affairs guidance and information to assist the ARL PAO in responding to media and public queries on the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program. This is done in coordination with the WRF BEC, ARL Director, WRF BTC, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers NAD, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, ODEP, DM-BRACO, and ACE BRACO.

- ★ Provides information to assist OCLL in responding to congressional queries on the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program. This is done in coordination with the ARL Director, the WRF BEC, WRF BTC, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers NAD,

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, ODEP, DM-BRACO, ACE BRACO, the ARL PAO, and PM-NCR.

- ★ Assists, when requested, the ARL PAO in preparing news releases, public notices, and/or fact sheets for use at major milestone achievements during the progress of the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program. This is done in coordination with the ARL Director, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers NAD, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, ODEP, DM-BRACO, ACE BRACO, the ARL PAO, and PM-NCR.

- ★ Assists, when requested, the ARL PAO to schedule and coordinate public meetings, presentations, briefings, and onsite tours concerning the WRF BRAC Environmental Restoration Program.

- ★ Coordinates with the ARL PAO and the Office of Economic Adjustment to schedule any briefings to the Task Force to Monitor the Closing of WRF.

- ★ Establishes information repositories in the WRF area to allow open and convenient public access to all site-related documents approved for public release.

7. **Base Transition Coordinator (BTC)**:

   - ★ The BTC shall act as the primary POC for members of the community and employees of the WRF.

8. **ARL Director**:

   - ★ Final approval authority for all above-mentioned public affairs activities at WRF.

9. **Site Operations Director**:

   - ★ The Site Operations Director serves as the Army co-chair for the RAB.

3.3 COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES AND TECHNIQUES

The primary elements to ensure success in a public involvement program are development of an information network with relevant communities and a constructive mechanism for public participation in the program. To develop, maintain, and enhance public involvement, the WRF PIRP presents an active approach to identifying and addressing public concerns about environmental issues at WRF.

Essential to building and maintaining public trust is a communications system by which relevant and accurate information is disseminated to local citizens, WRF personnel, State and Federal

regulators, and the media in a timely and responsible manner. Sections 3.3.1, 3.3.2, and 3.3.3 present methods and techniques for implementing such a system, Appendix E, presents a recommended schedule for some of these activities.

3.3.1 Agency Communication Techniques

Effective interagency communication is essential for a coordinated campaign in addressing community concerns. The WRF PIRP is designed to provide effective communication and information exchange with the Army, EPA, The State of Virginia, Prince William County, and the surrounding communities; WRF employees and site residents; the general public; and the media.

In the past, ARL and AEC have met to review and evaluate previous and ongoing assessment studies, identify additional study needs, and develop program schedules. In addition, these information briefings have been jointly produced to be provided to appropriate Army, Federal, State, county, and community agencies. With the establishment of a RAB, the RAB will become the primary mechanism for public involvement at WRF . The RAB will meet frequently and its meetings will be open to the public. Continued meetings and close coordination between ARL, WRF, AEC, Army, and other regulatory agencies will provide the foundation for the PIRP.

Agency interactions with communication techniques will include:

- ★ **BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT)**: The purpose of the BCT is to foster partnering between the regulators and the regulated community. The BCT meets on a monthly basis to direct and control the WRF environmental restoration process as a team effort with the Army, State, and Federal regulations. Representatives from the Community Reuse Committee also participate in these meetings.

- ★ **RAB Meetings**: Once established, the RAB will be the primary mechanism for discussion and exchange of information about WRF's environmental restoration program between Governmental agencies and the affected community. It will also provide an opportunity for the community to review progress and voice opinions. It will meet on a regularly scheduled basis, open to the public. The RAB will be co-chaired by an Army and a community representative.

- ★ **Telephone Conference Calls**: Conference calls will be held, as needed, to keep appropriate agencies informed of project activities.

- ★ **Fact Sheet/News Releases**: ARL will provide copies of environmental issue-related news releases, fact sheets, and other information releases to appropriate Army agencies for coordination and review before finalizing. Courtesy copies of these final releases will be provided to the regulatory agencies and local officials at least 48 hours in advance of public release so that these agencies can adequately respond to any public inquiries regarding the releases.

- ★ **Prior Notice of Scheduled Community Meetings**: When community meetings are scheduled as part of the PIRP, at least 2 weeks advance notice will be provided to all agencies to allow maximum agency and public participation in the meetings. The public meetings will be announced in the local newspapers.

3.3.2 Local Community and Media Community Techniques

There is a long history of interaction between the Army and WRF community, dating from the early 1970s. In addition, community interviews conducted by AEC, the ARL, and The Earth Technology Corporation between September 28 and September 30, 1993, with local citizens, and State, city, regional, and county officials.

To expand communications and ensure effective interactions between the Army and WRF employees, and local communities (to include minority and/or low income groups), the following public involvement techniques are recommended:

- ★ **RAB Meetings**: Once established, the RAB will be the primary mechanism for community involvement in environmental restoration activities at WRF. The RAB is intended to be a forum for discussion and exchange of information about WRF's environmental restoration program between Governmental agencies and the affected community. It will also an opportunity for the community to review progress and voice opinions. It will meet on a regularly scheduled basis, open to the public. The RAB will be co-chaired by an Army and a community representative.

- ★ **BCT Meetings**: The BCT will meet on a monthly basis to direct and control the WRF environmental restoration process. The BC includes representatives of the Army, and State and Federal regulators. Representatives from the Community Reuse Committee will also attend these meetings.

- ★ **Good Neighbor Program**: Property owners and renters of lands adjacent to WRF may be mailed updates on site investigations and proposed remedial actions, whenever deemed appropriate by the ARL, AEC, and the RAB. If sufficient interest in the studies is expressed by WRF neighbors, a special briefing and site tour of WRF may be arranged by the ARL. A site visit with an appropriate briefing might reduce nearby residents' concerns about the environmental investigation.

- ★ **Response to Inquiries**: The WRF BTC will serve as the contact point for direct calls from citizens seeking information on the studies. The ARL PAO, working in conjunction with the WRF BTC, and with assistance from AEC will be responsible for coordinating and directing responses to community inquiries.

- ★ **Fact Sheet/News Releases**: Fact sheets and news releases will be distributed to WRF neighbors, citizen groups, regulatory officials, elected/civic officials, and local and regional media whenever events warrant such releases. Fact sheets relating to the FS stage must describe the alternatives considered and offer the

Army's preferred alternative for public comment. An updated fact sheet must be prepared after the agency selects a remedial alternative.

Fact sheet/news releases in general will address the concerns, as expressed by local communities, and will include status of studies and remedial actions, updates on schedules, and special interest items. An initial fact sheet should describe the history of the site, and identify POCs. Other fact sheets will be issued on an as-needed basis. The fact sheets and copies of news releases will also be placed in the information repositories.

★ **Information Repositories**: The Information Repository is a collection of all site-related information. It is updated as necessary with the most current information about site activities. Repositories will be established at the Chinn Park Regional Library and The Potomac Branch, Prince William County Library. See Appendix F for location and hours of operation. Local media will be contacted to provide notice of the opening of the repositories and the placement of materials as they are made available.

★ **Administrative Record**: The Administrative Record is a site-specific file that contains all information used by the Army that form the basis for all officials decisions made concerning the project. This file is available for public review at the Chinn Park Regional Library and the Potomac Branch, Prince William County Library. See Appendix F for locations and hours of operation.

★ **Community Meetings**: Locations have been identified where WRF, the ARL, and AEC staff can hold public meetings with local citizens to discuss project activities. It is recommended that meetings be held in cities/towns adjacent to WRF. Details of meeting sites are presented in Appendix H. Such meetings will be jointly coordinated by the ARL PAO and the Commander, WRF, with logistical and technical assistance provided by USAEC, upon request. Interest in such meetings has been expressed by most participants in the community interviews. The time and agenda of such meetings will be determined by ARL/WRF. Weekday evening meetings were preferred by community interview participants.

★ **On-site Tours**: Tours may be held on an as-needed basis with local citizens, local and state officials, congressional representatives, and the media. The Commander, WRF, and ARL PAO will determine when such tours are beneficial to enhancing public understanding of the investigations, and the tour will be organized by the ARL PAO with assistance, if necessary, from the BEC.

★ **Programs for Conservation Groups/High School Students**: Slide and informational programs can be presented to conservation and high school groups upon request. The mission, history, and economic significance of WRF, as well as discussion of the wildlife and environmental attributes of WRF, and the progress of environmental studies, should be included in the programs.

3.3.3 WRF Employee Communication Techniques

The following methods will be adopted to inform employees WRF of the status of the RI/FS:

- ★ **Bulletin Boards, Posters**: All fact sheets, articles, news releases, and pertinent information will be posted on easily accessible bulletin boards, including high traffic areas.

- ★ **WRF Information Repository**: All program-related documents, reports, news releases, fact sheets, and general information will be available for employees to review at the WRF Library.

- ★ **Weekly Newsletter**: News will be distributed to WRF employees through the "Weekly Bulletin" published at Adelphi and distributed at the WRF.

REFERENCES

The Earth Technology Corporation, September 1993. Draft Final Work Plan, Woodbridge Research Facility, Virginia, prepared for the U.S. Army Environmental Center.

Roy F. Weston, Inc., June 1992. Enhanced Preliminary Assessment, Woodbridge Research Facility.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1993. Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Woodbridge Research Facility, Disposal/Reuse.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1992. Draft Environmental Assessment, Woodbridge Research Facility, Disposal/Reuse.

U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Summer 1994. Restoration Advisory Board Workshop Guidebook.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, June 1988. Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook, (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Directive 9230.0-3B).

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APPENDIX A

MEDIA LIST

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APPENDIX A. MEDIA LIST

TELEVISION STATIONS

Ms. Natalie Joost
Assignment Editor
News Channel 8
7600-D Boston Boulevard
Springfield, Virginia 22153
(703) 912-5308
Fax: (703) 912-5329

Mr. Ed Fischel
Editor, News Assignments
WRC-TV, Channel 4
4001 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 885-4111
Fax: (202) 885-4104

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WJLA-TV, Channel 7
3007 Tilden Street, N.W.
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(202) 364-7777
Fax: (202) 364-2481

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Assignment Editor
WTTG-TV, Channel 5
5151 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 895-3000
Fax: (202) 895-3133

Mr. Lester Raker
WTKK-TV (66)
9008 Center Street
Manassas, Virginia 22110
Not Listed

Mr. Hank Yaggi
WUSA-TV, Channel 9
4001 Brandywine Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 22016
(202) 895-5999
Fax: (202) 364-6163

Ms. Sharon Percy Rockefeller
WETA-TV, Channel 26
P.O. Box 2626
Washington, D.C. 20013
(703) 845-8088
Fax: (703) 379-5232

RADIO

WCXR (FM)
510 King Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 683-3000
Fax: (703) 549-3960

WMZQ (FM)
5513 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015
(202) 362-8330
Fax: (202) 966-2679

WGAY (FM)
8121 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
(301) 587-4900
Fax: (301) 587-2458

WHUR (FM)
529 Bryant Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20059
(202) 806-3500
Fax: (202) 806-3522

WASH (FM)/WTOP (AM)
3400 Idaho Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 895-5000
Fax: (202) 895-5149

WRQX (FM)/WMAL (AM)
4400 Jenifer Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015
(202) 686-3100
Fax: (202) 537-0009

WWDC (FM/AM)
8750 Brookville Road
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
(301) 587-7100
Fax: (301) 587-5267

WKYS (FM)
4001 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 686-9300
Fax: (202) 686-2028

WJFK (FM)
10800 Main Street
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
(703) 691-1900
Fax: (703) 385-0189

NEWSPAPERS (for public notices)

Ms. Penny Carson
Legal Advertising
The Potomac News
P.O. Box 2470
Woodbridge, Virginia 22193
(703) 878-8000
Fax: (703) 878-3993

Ms. Kelly Simon
Legal Advertising
The Washington Post
1150 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20071-7100
(202) 334-6160
Fax: (202) 334-5508

Mr. Tom Tayler
Environmental Reporter
The Washington Times
3600 New York Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 636-3000
Fax: (202) 832-0659

Prince William Reports
County Executive Office
1 County Complex Court
Prince William, Virginia 22192-9201

The Free Lance Star
616 Amelia Street
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401
(703) 560-4000
Fax: (703) 846-8366

The Prince William Journal
7511 Presidential Lane
Manassas, Virginia 22110
(703) 878-6200
Fax: (703) 878-7095

The Arlington-Fairfax Journal
2720 Prosperity Avenue
Fairfax, Virginia 22034-1000
(703) 560-4000
Fax: (703) 846-8366

Fairfax Audubon Society
Attn: Sandy Parshall
Potomac Flyer
P.O. Box 82
Vienna, Virginia 22183
(703) 256-6895

Journal Messenger
9009 Church Street
Manassas, Virginia 22110
(703) 368-3101
Fax: (703) 368-9017

APPENDIX B

MAILING LIST FOR WOODBRIDGE RESEARCH FACILITY

(THIS LIST IS MAINTAINED BY THE ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE)

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APPENDIX C

COMMUNITY INTERVIEW PARTICIPANTS

(THIS LIST IS MAINTAINED BY THE ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE)

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APPENDIX D

PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONTACTS & TECHNICAL POINTS OF CONTACT

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APPENDIX D. PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONTACTS AND TECHNICAL POINTS OF CONTACT

PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONTACTS

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Baltimore, MD 21203-1715
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Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison
ATTN: SALL
The Pentagon
Room 2C638
Washington, D.C. 20310-1600
(703) 697-9690

Office of the Chief of Public Affairs
ATTN: SAPA-PP
Washington, D.C. 20310-1500
(202) 695-5732

Office of Economic Development
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The Pentagon Room 4C767
Washington, D.C. 20301-4000
(703) 697-3022

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Mr. Steve Milne
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Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation
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APPENDIX E

SCHEDULE OF PIRP ACTIVITIES

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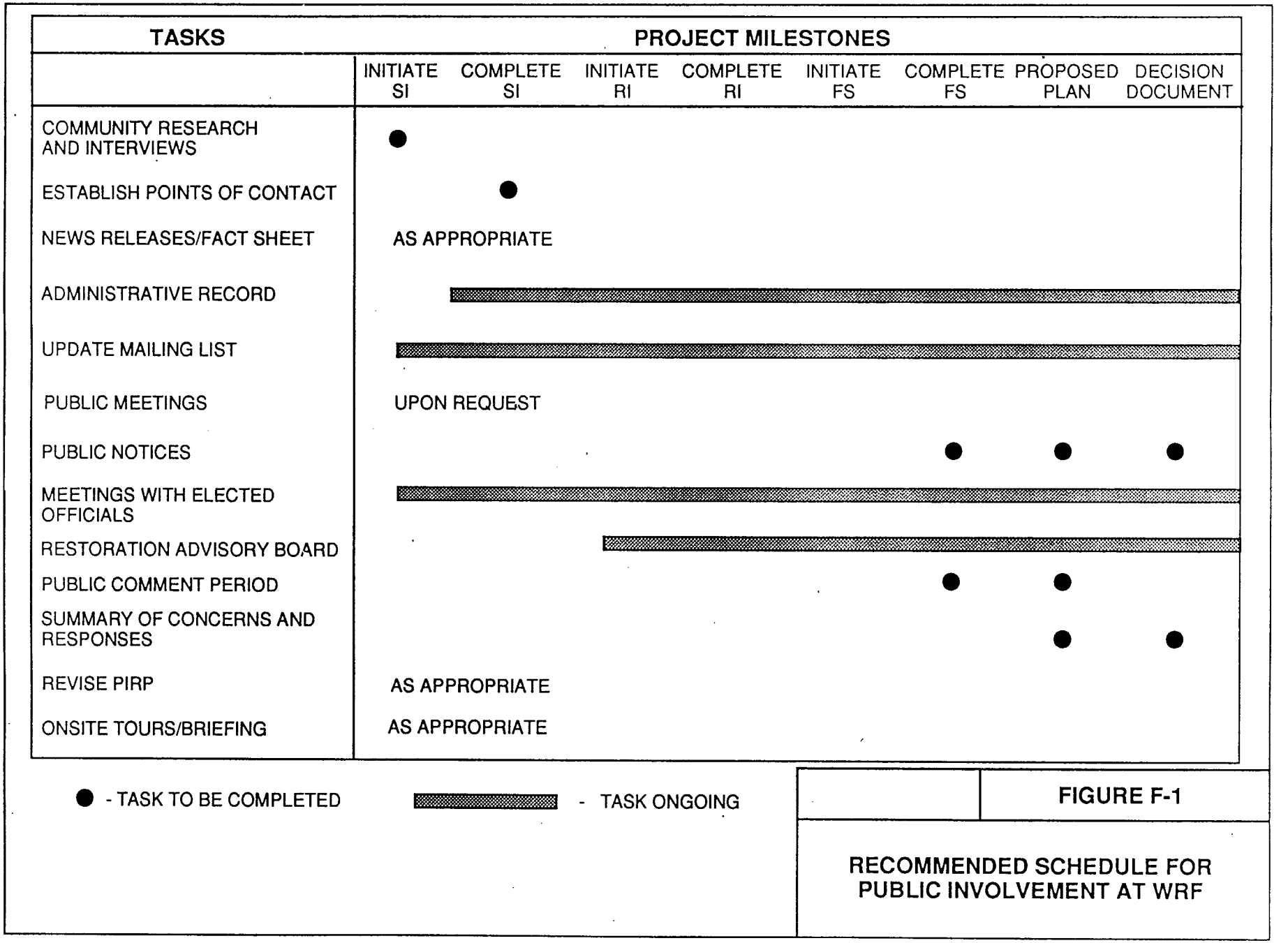

FIGURE F-1

RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AT WRF

APPENDIX F

LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

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APPENDIX F. LOCATION OF INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Chinn Park Regional Library
13065 Chinn Park Drive
Prince William, VA 22192
(703) 792-4800

Hours of Operation: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday: 10:00 am to 9:00 pm; Wednesday: 1:00 pm to 9:00 pm; Friday and Saturday: 10:00 am to 5:00 pm; Sunday: 12:00 am - 5:00 pm

Potomac Branch, Prince William County Library
2201 Opitz Boulevard
Woodbridge, VA 22194
(703) 494-8126

Hours of Operation: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday: 10:00 am to 9:00 pm; Wednesday: 1:00 pm to 9:00 pm; Friday: 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm; Saturday: 10:00 am to 5:00 pm; Sunday: 12:00 am to 5:00 pm.

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APPENDIX G

SUGGESTED LOCATION FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

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APPENDIX G. SUGGESTED LOCATION FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

☞ **Ferlazzo Building**
15941 Cardinal Drive
Woodbridge, Virginia 22191

Contact: **Ms. Eileen Bettis**
(703) 792-6390

Capacity: 500

Cost: No charge for building use, custodial fee may be charged

Lead Time: As much as possible; permit for use of facilities must be filled out

☞ **Belmont Elementary School**
751 Norwood Lane
Woodbridge, Virginia 22191

Contact: **Louise McClellan**
(703) 494-4945

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APPENDIX H

ELECTED OFFICIALS

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APPENDIX H. ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Charles Robb
Russell Senate Office Building
Room 493
Washington, D.C.
(202) 224-4024

Senator John W. Warner
SR-225 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-4601
(202) 224-2023

Rep. Frank Wolf
104 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5136

Rep. Leslie L. Byrne
State Office
7620 Little River Turnpike, Suite 203
Annandale, Virginia 22003
(703) 750-1992

Governor George F. Allen
Office of the Governor
P.O. Box 1475, State Capitol
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-2211

Lt. Governor Donald Beyer
State Capitol
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-8383

Attorney General James S. Gilmore, III
Supreme Court Building
1100 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-2071

Senator Warren E. Barry
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Fairfax, Virginia 22030-0137
(703) 321-0900

Senator John H. Chichester
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Fredericksburg, Virginia 22404
(703) 373-5600

Senator Charles J. Colgan
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Manassas, Virginia 22110
(703) 368-0300

Delegate Davide G. Brickely
4308 Ridgewood Center Drive
Woodbridge, Virginia 22192
(703) 670-4526

Delegate Robert G. Marshall
P.O. Box 421
Manassas, Virginia 22110
(703) 361-5416

Delegate Harry J. Parrish
8898 Bond Court
Manassas, Virginia 22110-4327
(703) 368-3539

Delegate John A. Rollison III
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Woodbridge, Virginia 22194
(703) 690-4368

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1 County Complex Court
Prince William, Virginia 22192
(703) 792-6600

Board of County Supervisors
Hilda M. Barg
Woodbridge District
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Woodbridge, Virginia 22191
(703) 792-4646

Board of County Supervisors
William J. Becker
Brentsville District
7873 Ashton Avenue
Manassas, Virginia 22110
(703) 792-6190

Board of County Supervisors
Maureen S. Caddigan
Dumfries District
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Woodbridge, Virginia 22191
(703) 792-4645

Board of County Supervisors
John D. Jenkins
Neabsco District
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Woodbridge, Virginia 22193
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Board of County Supervisors
Bobby E. McManus
Gainesville District
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Manassas, Virginia 22110
(703) 792-6195

Board of County Supervisors
Michele B. McQuigg
Occoquan District
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Prince William, Virginia 22192
(703) 792-4643

Board of County Supervisors
Terrence Spellane
Coles District
4360 Ridgewood Center Drive
Prince William, Virginia 22192
(703) 792-4621

APPENDIX I

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD INFORMATION

(TO BE COMPLETED AT A LATER DATE)

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